

THE LIBERTY TRIBUNE
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BY
ROBERT H. MILLER
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Liberty Tribune

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, AND GENERAL NEWS.

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LIBERTY, CLAY COUNTY, MISSOURI, DEC. 16, 1864.

NUMBER 30

DR. GRIMM
Surgeon, Dentist,
Office over H. H. & H. H. Drug Store,
Main Street, Liberty, Mo.

JOHN W. REID
Attorney at Law,
Liberty, Mo.

DR. JOHN W. RINGO
OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES
to the citizens of Liberty and vicinity.
Office on the North side of the Public Square,
Liberty, Mo. [Jan 18-1865]

N. D. TARR
Dealer in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
Musical Instruments, String, Fancy Goods,
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired to order.
MATERIAL FOR THE TRADE.
Liberty, Mo. [Jan 18-1865]

JAMES C. MURRAY
Attorney at Law,
Liberty, Mo.

SAMUEL HARDWICK
Attorney at Law,
Liberty, Mo.

E. GWINNER
Attorney at Law,
CLAIM AGENT,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Liberty, Missouri.

WILLIAMS
Will attend to all descriptions of
claims against the Federal or State Government,
either on the above, in connection with Col. JOHN
S. GARRISON & EDWARD S. ROWAN, Esq., agents
for the prosecution of military and other claims
against the United States, at St. Louis.

J. E. NALL
BRIEFS & WATSON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
DRY GOODS!
CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES,
Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c.
EAST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,
Dec. 24 & 3d, KANSAS CITY, MO.

J. J. ARMSTRONG
LIBERTY FOUNDRY.

HAVING established a FOUNDRY and MACHINE
SHOP in Liberty, Clay County, Mo.,
now prepared to make all kinds of repairing for
factories, saws and grist mills, horse powers,
agricultural implements, iron pipes, stoves, &c.,
and all kinds of hand iron, Wagon Boxes,
Engines, Pumps, Iron Railings, Veranda
Work, and all kinds of Cast and Malleable
Iron and Steel. Also, all kinds of
CORN SHELLERS, and FARM BOILERS.
Liberty, Mo. [Jan 20, 1865]

LATEST ARRIVAL!
BOOT & SHOE
MANUFACTORY,
TRAFFIC.

MARBLE WORKS
Corner of Sixth and Francis Streets,
ST. JOSEPH, MO.

E. K. Bedwell
Dealer and Manufacturer of Italian and American
MARBLE MONUMENTS AND TOMBS, plain
and ornamental, of latest design, and best work-
manship, at the lowest prices in the West. The
work is executed with the most perfect work-
manship, and at the lowest prices.
Work done and set up as per order.
Jan 24, 1865-3m3

ACCOMMODATION STAGE LINE
FROM
KANSAS CITY TO LIBERTY.

WILL commence running on Monday morning
Jan 24, 1865, and will leave Liberty on
Tuesday, Jan 25, at 8 o'clock, and arrive at
Kansas City at 10 o'clock, and will leave
Kansas City at 11 o'clock, and arrive at Lib-
erty at 1 o'clock, carrying passengers and
freight. Tickets and freight to be paid in
advance. For further particulars enquire of M. Deering at
the Arthur House. S. W. LONG, Prop'r.
Sept. 2, 1864-4m

COFFINS
THE undersigned keeps constantly on hand a
supply of strong, well made Walnut Coffins and
Boxes, which he proposes to furnish on the short-
notice. He makes also all kinds of the very
best of棺木, and trunks, and trunks them to
suit the purchaser cheaply or costly.
Shop on West side of the square over and
near of the store of J. O. Goodwin.
Aug. 5, 1864-1f JAS. SMITH.

BLANK PROMISSORY NOTES for sale at this
office cheap for cash.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.
*Fellow Citizens of the Senate,
and House of Representatives:*
Again the blessings of health and abun-
dant harvests claim our profoundest gra-
titude to Almighty God. The condition of
our foreign affairs is reasonable and satis-
factory. Mexico continues to be a theatre
of civil war, while our political relations
with that country have undergone no
change, we have at the same time steadily
maintained neutrality between the belliger-
ents. At the request of the States of
Costa Rica and Nicaragua a competent en-
gineer has been authorized to make a sur-
vey of the river San Juan and part of San
Juan. It is a source of much satisfaction
that the difficulties which for a moment ex-
cited some political apprehensions and
occasioned a closing of the main ocean
transit route have been amicably adjusted,
and that there is a good prospect that a
route will soon be re-opened, with an in-
crease of capacity and adaptation. We
could not exaggerate either the commer-
cial or the political importance of the great
improvement. It would be doing injus-
tice to an important South American State
not to acknowledge the promptness, frank-
ness and cordiality with which the United
States of Colombia have entered into inter-
national relations with this Government. A
claim convention has been constituted to
complete the unfinished work of the one
which closed its session in 1861.
The new Liberal Constitution of Vene-
zuela having gone into effect with the
universal acquiescence of the people and
government under it, it has been recognized
and diplomatic intercourse with it has
been opened in a cordial and friendly
spirit.
The long deferred Avis Island claim has
been satisfactorily paid and discharged.
Mutual payments have been made of the
claims awarded by the late Joint Commis-
sion for the settlement of claims between
the United States and Peru. An earnest
cordial friendship continues to exist be-
tween the two countries, and such efforts
as were in my power have been used to
remove misunderstandings and avoid a
threatened war between Peru and Spain.
Our relations are of the most friendly na-
ture with Chili, Argentina Republic, Ba-
tavia, Costa Rica, Paraguay, San Salvador
and Hayti. During the past year no dif-
ferences of any kind have arisen with any
Republics; and on the other hand their
sympathies with the United States are con-
stantly expressed.
The claim arising from the seizure of
the cargo of the brig Macedonian in 1812,
has been paid in full by the government of
Chili. Civil war continues in the Spanish
and part of San Domingo, apparently with-
out prospect of an early close.
Official correspondence has been freely
opened with Liberia, and it gives us a
pleasing view of social and political pro-
gress in that Republic. It may be ex-
pected to derive new vigor from American
influence, improved by the rapid disap-
pearance of slavery in the U. S.
I solicit your authority to furnish the
republic a gunboat at a moderate cost, to
be reimbursed to the United States by in-
stallments. Such a vessel is needed for
the safety of that State against the native
African races, and in lukewarm hands, it
would be more expensive in arresting the
African slave trade, than a squadron in our
own hands. The possession of the least
organized naval force would stimulate a
generous ambition in the republic, and
confidence which we should manifest by
furnishing it, would win forbearance and
favor towards the colony from all civilized
nations.
The proposal of the overland telegraph
between America and Europe by the way
of Berhing Straits, the Asiatic, and Russia,
which was sanctioned by Congress the
last session, has been undertaken under
favorable circumstances by an association
of American citizens. Russia with its
cardinal government must and will sup-
port it as well as this Government, or of
those of Great Britain and Russia.
Assurances have been received from
most of the South American States of their
high appreciation of the enterprise, their
readiness to co-operate in constructing
lines tributary to that world encircling
communication. I learn with much satis-
faction, that the probable design of a tele-
graphic communication between the Eastern
coast of America and Great Britain, has
been renewed with full expectation of its
early accomplishment there. It is hoped
that with the return of domestic peace,
the country will be able to resume with
every advantage her former high career of
commerce and civilization. Our very
popular and estimable representative in
Egypt, died in April last. An unpleasant
altercation which arose between the tem-
porary incumbent of the office, and the
Governor of Pasha, resulted in a suspen-
sion of intercourse. The affair was prompt-
ly corrected on the arrival of his suc-
cessor. In the consultation, our relations
with Egypt as well as our relations with the
Barbary powers are entirely satisfactory.
The rebellion which has so long been
flagrant in China, has at last been sup-
pressed with the co-operation of this Gov-
ernment and the western commercial
States.
The Judicial consular and establishment
has become very difficult and onerous; it
will need legislative regulations adapted
to the extension of our commerce and more
intimate intercourse which has been insti-
tuted with the Government and the people
of that empire. China seems to be accept-
ing with hearty good will the conventional
laws which regulate commerce and social

intercourse among the western nations.
Owing to the peculiar situation of Japan,
the peculiar form of its Government, the
action of that empire in performing treaty
obligations is inconsistent and capricious,
nevertheless good progress has been ex-
pected by the western powers moving with
enlightened concert, our own pecuniary
claims have been allowed or put in course
of settlement, and the inland sea has been
re-opened to commerce. There is reason
also to believe that these proceedings have
increased rather than diminished the
friendship of Japan towards the United
States. The port of Norfolk, Ferdinandina
and Pensacola have been opened by procla-
mation.
It is hoped that foreign merchants will
now consider whether it is not safer and
more profitable to themselves, as well as
just to the United States, to resort to these
and other open ports than it is to pursue
through many hazardous attempts and a
vast cost of contraband trade with other
parts which are closed, if not by actual
military operations at least by a lawful and
effective blockade. For myself, I have no
doubt of the power and duty of the execu-
tive under the law of nations to exclude
enemies of the human race from an asylum
in the United States. If Congress should
think that proceedings in such cases lack
the authority of law, or ought to be re-
pudiated by it, I recommend that provision
be made for effectually preventing foreign
slave traders from acquiring a domicile
for their criminal occupation in our coun-
try. It is as if it were a new and open
question. The maritime powers, with the
light they now enjoy, would not concede
the privileges of a naval belligerent to the
insurgents of the United States. Destitute
as they are, and always have been, equally
of ships and of ports and harbors, disloyal
cruiseries have been neither less assiduous
nor more successful during the last year
than they were before that time. In their
offers made in favor of that privilege, to
embroil our country in foreign wars, the
desire and determination of the maritime
States to defeat that design we believed to
be and cannot be more earnest than ours.
Nevertheless, unforeseen political difficul-
ties have arisen, especially Brazilian and
British ports, and on the northern bound-
ary of the United States, which have re-
quired and are likely to continue to require
the practice of constant vigilance, and a
just and conciliatory spirit on the part of
the United States as well as of the nations
concerned, and thus Government Commis-
sioners have been appointed under treaty
with Great Britain on the adjustment of
the claims of the Hudson Bay and Puget
Sound Agricultural Companies in Oregon,
and are now proceeding to the execution of
the trust assigned to them, in view of the
insecurity of life in the region adjacent to
the Canadian border, by recent assaults
and depredations committed by denomi-
nated and desperate persons who are harbored
there. It has been thought proper to give
notice that after the expiration of six
months, the period conditionally stipu-
lated in the existing arrangements with Great
Britain, the U. S. must hold themselves at
liberty to increase their armament upon
the lakes if they shall find that proceed-
ings necessary to the condition of the bor-
der will necessarily come into consideration
in connection with the question of contin-
ing or modifying the rights of trust from
Canada through the U. S., as well as the
regulation of imports which were tempo-
rarily established by the reciprocity treaty
of the 5th of June, 1864.
I desire, however, to be understood
while making this statement, that the co-
lonial authorities are not deemed to be in-
tentionally unjust or unfriendly towards
the United States; but on the contrary,
there is every reason to expect that with
the approval of the Imperial Government,
they will take the necessary measures to
prevent new incursions across the border.
The act passed at the last session for the
management of emigration has, as far as
was possible, been put into operation. It
seems to need amendment which will en-
able the officers of the Government to prevent
the practice of frauds against the emi-
grant while on their way, and on their ar-
rival in the ports, so as to secure them
here a free choice of avocation and places
of settlement. A liberal disposition to-
wards this great national policy is mani-
fested by most of the emigrant States and
ought to be reciprocated on our part by
giving the emigrants effective national
protection. I regard our emigrants as one
of the principal replenishing streams which
are appointed by Providence to repair the
ravages of internal war, and its waste of
strength and all that is necessary to se-
cure the flow of that stream into perma-
nent fullness, and to that end the Govern-
ment must in every way make it manifest
that it neither needs nor designs to impose
involuntary military service upon those
who come from other lands to cast their
lot in our country.
The financial affairs of the Government
have been successfully administered dur-
ing the last year. The requisition at the
last session of Congress has beneficially
effected the revenue, although sufficient
time has not yet elapsed to explain the full
effect of several of the provisions of the act
of Congress imposing increased taxation.
The receipts during the year, from all
sources, upon the basis of warrants signed
by the Secretary of the Treasury on the
first day of July, 1863, were \$1,334,796,
007.72, and the aggregate disbursements
upon the same basis were \$1,298,956,101,
89, leaving a balance in the Treasury, as
shown by warrants, of \$6,739,905.73.—
Deduct from these amounts the amount of
the principal of the public debt redeemed,

and the amount of issues in substitution
thereof and the actual cash operations of
the Treasury were, receipts, \$884,079,646,
77, disbursements, \$865,234,087.86, which
leaves a cash balance in the Treasury of
\$18,842,458.71. Of the receipts, there were
derived from customs \$102,816,132,
99; from lands \$588,338.29; from direct
taxes \$475,648,890; from internal revenue
\$109,741,134.10; from miscellaneous sour-
ces \$47,511,444.10, and from loans applied
to actual expenditures, including former
balance, \$623,443,929.13. There were
disbursements for the civil service, \$27,
505,599.44. for pensions and Indians,
\$75,179,309.17; for the War Department
\$85,733,292.79; for interest on the public
debt \$53,685,421.69, making an aggregate
of \$865,234,087.86, and leaving a balance
in the Treasury of \$18,842,458.71. As
before stated, for the actual receipts, and
disbursements for the first quarter and the
estimated receipts and disbursements for
the remaining quarters of the fiscal year,
and the general operations of the Treasury
in detail, I refer you to the report of the
Secretary of the Treasury. I concur with
him in the opinion that the proportion of
the monies required to meet the expenses
consequent upon the war, derived from
taxation should be still further increased,
and I earnestly invite your attention to
this subject, to the end that there may be
such additional legislation as shall be re-
quired to meet the expenditures of the
Secretary.
The public debt on the first day of July
last, as appears by the books of the treas-
ury, amounted to one billion seven hun-
dred and forty millions six hundred and
ninety thousand four hundred and eighty-
nine dollars and forty-nine cents. Prob-
ably, should the war continue for another
year, that amount may be increased by not
far from five hundred million. Held as it
is for the most part by our own people, it
has become a substantial branch of Na-
tional though private property. For ob-
vious reasons, the more nearly this prop-
erty can be distributed among all the peo-
ple, the better. To favor such general
distribution greater inducements to become
owners might, perhaps with good effect
and without injury, be presented to per-
sons of limited means. With this view I
suggest whether it might not be both ex-
pedient and competent for Congress to pro-
vide that a limited amount of some future
issue of public securities might be held by
any bona fide purchaser, exempt from tax-
ation and seizure for debt, under such re-
strictions and limited as might be neces-
sary to guard against the abuse of so im-
portant a privilege. This would enable
prudent persons to set aside a small annu-
ity against a possible day of want. Privi-
leges like these would render the posses-
sion of such securities, the amount limited,
most desirable to every person of small
means who might be able to save enough
for the purpose. The great advantage of
citizens being creditors as well as debtors
with relation to the public debt, is ob-
vious. Men readily perceive that they
cannot be much oppressed by a debt which
they owe to themselves.
The public debt on the first day of July,
last, although somewhat exceeding the
estimate of the Secretary, of the Treasury
made to Congress at the commencement of
the last session, falls short of the estimate
of that affair made in the preceding De-
cember as to its probable amount at the
beginning of the year, by the sum of \$3,
995,079.34. This fact exhibits a satisfac-
tory condition and conduct of the opera-
tions of the treasury.
The National banking system is proving
to be acceptable to capitalists and to the
people. On the 25th of November 584
National banks had been organized, a con-
siderable number of which were conver-
sions from State banks. Changes from the
State system to the National system are
speedily taking place, and it is to be hop-
ed that very soon there will be in the United
States no bank of issue not authorized
by Congress, and no bank note circulation
not secured by the Government. That
the Government and the people will derive
benefit from this change in the bank-
ing system of the country, can hardly
be questioned. The national system will
create a reliable and permanent influence
in support of the National credit and pro-
tect the people against loss in the United
States of paper money. Whether or not
any further legislation is advisable for the
suppression of State bank issues, it will be
for Congress to determine. It seems quite
clear that the treasury cannot be satis-
factorily conducted unless the Govern-
ment can exercise a restricting power
over the bank note circulation of the coun-
try.
The report of the Secretary and the ac-
companying documents, will detail the
campaign of the armies in the field since
the date of the last annual message, and
also the operations of the several adminis-
trative bureaus of the War Department dur-
ing the last year.
It will also specify the measures deemed
essential for the national defence and to
keep up and supply the requisite military
force.
The report of the Secretary of the Navy
presents a comprehensive and satisfactory
exhibit of the affairs of that Department
and of the naval service. It is a subject of
congratulation and a source of pride to our
countrymen that a navy of such vast pro-
portion has been organized in so brief a pe-
riod and conducted with so much efficiency
and success.
The general exhibit of the Navy, inclu-
ding vessels under construction from the
1st of December, 1864, shows a total of
671 vessels, carrying 4,610 guns and 610,

356 tons, being an actual increase during
the year, over and above all losses by ship-
wreck or in battle, of 803 vessels, 167
guns and 42,427 tons. The total number
of men at this time in the naval ser-
vice, including officers, is about 51,000.—
There have been captured by the navy dur-
ing the year 324 vessels and the whole
number of naval captures since hostilities
commenced is 1,300, of which 267 are
steamers.
The gross proceeds arising from the sale
of condemned prize property thus far re-
ported amounts to \$14,305,250.51. A
large amount of such proceeds is still un-
der adjudication and yet to be reported.
The total expenditures of the Navy De-
partment, of every description, including
the cost of the immense squadrons that
have been called into existence from the
4th of March, 1861, to the 1st of Novem-
ber, 1864, are \$238,617,262.35.
Your favorable consideration is invited
to the various recommendations of the Se-
cretary of the Navy, especially in regard to
a Navy Yard and suitable establishments for
the construction and repair of iron ves-
sels, and the machinery and armaments for
our ships, to which reference was made in
my last annual message.
Your attention is also invited to the
views expressed in the report in relation to
the legislation of Congress at its last ses-
sion in respect to prizes on our inland wa-
ters. I cordially concur in the recommen-
dation of the Secretary as to the propriety
of creating the rank of Vice Admiral in
our naval service.
Your attention is invited to the report
of the Post Master General for a detailed
account of the operations and financial con-
dition of the Post Office Department. The
postal revenues for the year ending June
30th, 1864, amounted to \$124,382,537.8,
and the expenditures to \$126,447,788.00,
the excess of expenditures over receipts
being \$2,065,250.2. The views presented by
the Post Master General on the subject of
special grants by the Government in aid of
the establishment of new lines of ocean
mail steam ships and the policy he recom-
mends for the development of increased
commercial intercourse with adjacent and
neighboring countries, should receive the
careful consideration of Congress.
It is not worthy of interest that the
steady expansion of population, improve-
ment and boasted institutions over the new
and unoccupied portions of our country
have not secondarily been checked, much
less impeded or destroyed by our great
civil war, which, at the first glance, would
seem to have absorbed almost the entire
energies of the nation.
The organization and admission of the
State of Nevada has been completed, in ac-
cordance with law, and this excellent sys-
tem is firmly established in the mountains
which once seemed a barren and uninhab-
itable waste between the Atlantic States
and those which have grown up on the
coast of the Pacific Ocean. The Territo-
ries of the United States are generally in a
condition of prosperity and rapid growth.
Idaho and Montana, by reason of their far
distance and the interruption of communi-
cation with them by Indian hostilities,
have been only partially organized; but it
is understood these difficulties are about to
disappear, which will permit their govern-
ments, like those of States, to go into speed-
ily and full operation as intimately con-
nected with and promotive of the natural
growth of the nation. I call the attention
of Congress to the valuable information
and important recommendations relating
to the public lands and Indian affairs, the
Pacific railroad and mineral discoveries
contained in the report of the Secretary of
the Interior, which is herewith trans-
mitted, and which report also embraces
the subjects of patents, pensions, and other
topics of public interest pertaining to his
Department. The quantity of public land
disposed of during the five quarters ending
the 30th Sept. was 4,221,342 acres, of
which 1,538,614 acres were entered under
the Homestead Law. The remainder was
located with military land warrants, agri-
cultural schools, certified to States for
railroads, and sold for cash. The cash de-
rived from sales and location fees was \$1,
019,446. The income from sales during
the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864,
\$800,721, against \$136,779 received dur-
ing the preceding year. The aggregate
number of acres surveyed during the year
has been equal to the quantity disposed of
and there is open to settlement 133,000,
000 acres of surveyed land.
The great enterprise of connecting the
Atlantic with the Pacific States by rail-
road and telegraph has been entered upon
with a vigor that gives assurance of success
notwithstanding the embarrassments aris-
ing from the prevailing high prices of ma-
terial and labor. The route of the main
line has been definitely located for 100
miles outward from the initial point at
Omaha City, Nebraska, and preliminary
partition of the Pacific railroad has been
made from Sacramento outward to the
great head of Mink river, in Nevada.
Numerous discoveries of gold and silver
mines have been added to the man here-
before known, and the country occupied by
the Sioux and other Indians, the Nevada
and Rocky Mountains and sub-Alpine
ranges now teem with enterprising labor,
which is richly rewarded. It is a fact
that the products of the mines in the re-
gions in that region has, during the year,
reached, not less than \$100,000,000 in
value.
It was recommended in my last annual
message that our Indian system be re-
modeled. Congress, at its last session, acting
upon the recommendation, did provide for
reorganizing the system in California, and

it is believed that under the present organ-
ization the management of the Indians
there will be attended with reasonable suc-
cess. Much yet remains to be done to
provide for the proper government of the
Indians in other parts of the country to
render it secure for the advancing settlers
and provide for the welfare of the nation.
The Secretary reiterates his recommen-
dation to the attention of Congress. The
several provisions to invalid soldiers and
sailors of the Republic, and to the widows,
orphans, and dependent mothers of those
who have fallen in battle, or died of dis-
eases contracted, or of wounds received in
the service of their country, have been dili-
gently administered; and there has been
added to the pension rolls during the year
ending the 30th day of June last, the
names of 16,770 invalid soldiers, and of
2,711 disabled seamen, making the present
number of army invalid pensioners 27,707,
and navy invalid pensioners 712; of wid-
ows, orphans and mothers, 22,198 have
been placed on the army pension rolls, and
248 on the navy rolls. The present num-
ber of army pensioners of this class, is
200,433, and of navy pensioners 733. At
the beginning of the year the number of
revolutionary pensions was 1,430, only two
of them were soldiers, who since have died;
the remainder are those, who, under the
law receive pensions because of relation-
ship to revolutionary soldiers. During the
year ending 30th June, '64, \$1,504,616.92
have been paid to pensioners of all classes.
I cheerfully recommend to your contin-
ued patronage the benevolent institutions
of the District of Columbia, which have
heretofore been established or fostered by
Congress, and respectfully refer for infor-
mation concerning them, and in relation to
Washington Aqueduct, the Capital, and
other matters of local interest.
In the report of the Secretary, the Ag-
ricultural Department, under the super-
vision of its present energetic and faithful
head, is rapidly commencing itself to the
vital usefulness it was created to advance.
It is peculiarly the people's department in
which they felt more directly concerned
than any other. I commend it to the con-
tinued and fostering care of Congress.
The war continues since the last annual
message. All the important lines and po-
sitions then occupied by our forces have
been maintained, and our armies steadily
advanced, thus investing the regions left
in the rear, so that Missouri, Kentucky,
and Tennessee, and parts of other States,
have again produced tolerably fair crops.
The most remarkable approach to such
unanimity are attainable. Some deference
shall be paid to the will of the majority
simply because it is the will of the major-
ity. In this case the common cause is the
maintenance of the army among the mes-
sages to secure the end which will be tho-
the election is most clearly declared in fa-
vor of such constitutional amendment, the
most reliable indications of public purpose
in this country is derived through our pop-
ular elections.
Judging by the recent canvass and its
results, the purpose of the people within
the loyal States to maintain the integrity
of the Union was never more firm nor
more nearly unanimous than now. The
extraordinary calmness and good order
with which the millions of voters met and
mingled at the polls, gave strong assurance
of this. Not only all who supported the
Union tickets so-called, but a great ma-
jority of the opposing party also may be
fairly classed to entertain and to be ac-
tuated by the same purpose. It is our own
unanswerable argument to this effect that
no candidate for any office, however high
or low, has ventured to seek votes on the
avowal that he was for giving up the Union.
There have been much impugning of
motives and much heated controversy as to
the proper and best mode of advancing
the Union cause, but in the distinct issue
of Union or no Union, the politicians have
shown their instinctive knowledge, that
there is no diversity among the people; the
fair opportunity of showing one to another,
and to the world, this firmness and uni-
nimity of purpose, the election has been
of vast value to the cause. The election
has exhibited another fact not less valu-
able to be known: The fact that we do not
approach exhaustion in the most important
branch of our resources—that of living
men. While it is melancholy to reflect
that the war has filled so very many
graves and carried mourning to so many
homes, it is some relief to know that com-
pared with the surviving, the fallen have
been so few. While whole corps and di-
visions, and brigades and regiments, have
formed and fought, dwindled and gone out
of existence, a great majority of the men
who composed them are still living. The
same is true of the naval service. The
election returns prove this. So many vot-
ers could not else be found. The States
regularly holding elections both now and
for four years, viz: California, Connecticut,
Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Ken-
tucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts,
Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, N. Hamp-
shire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Ore-
gon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Ver-
mont, Western Virginia, and Wisconsin,
cast 3,982,111 votes now, against 3,870,
222 cast then, showing an aggregate vote
of 3,982,111, to which is to be added
33,762 cast now in the new States of Kan-
sas and Nevada, which States did not vote
in 1860, thus swelling the aggregate to
4,015,873, and the net increase during the
three years and a half of war to 145,710.
A table is appended showing particulars.
To this again should be added the num-
bers of all voters in the field from Massa-
chusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Del-
(Concluded on 4th Page.)